

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Healthy People 2020: Five Elements of SDOH

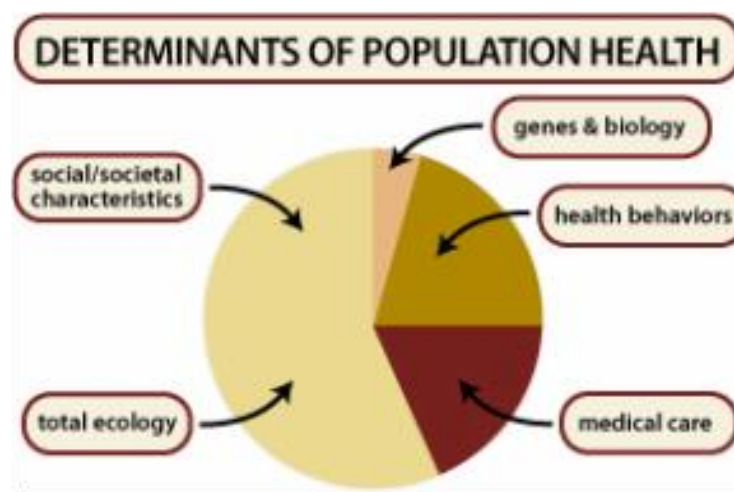


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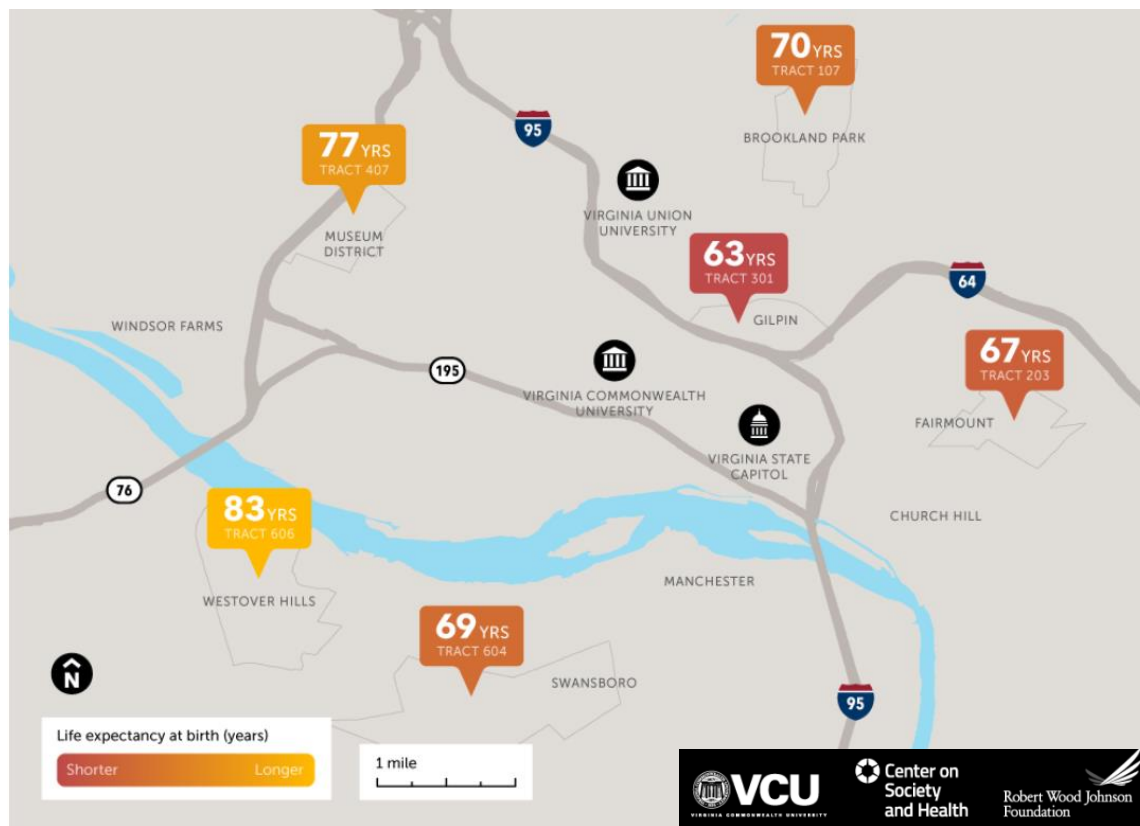
Understanding the Social Determinants of Health

Estimates vary, but research indicates that the SDOH account for more than 50% of variation in population health outcomes.*

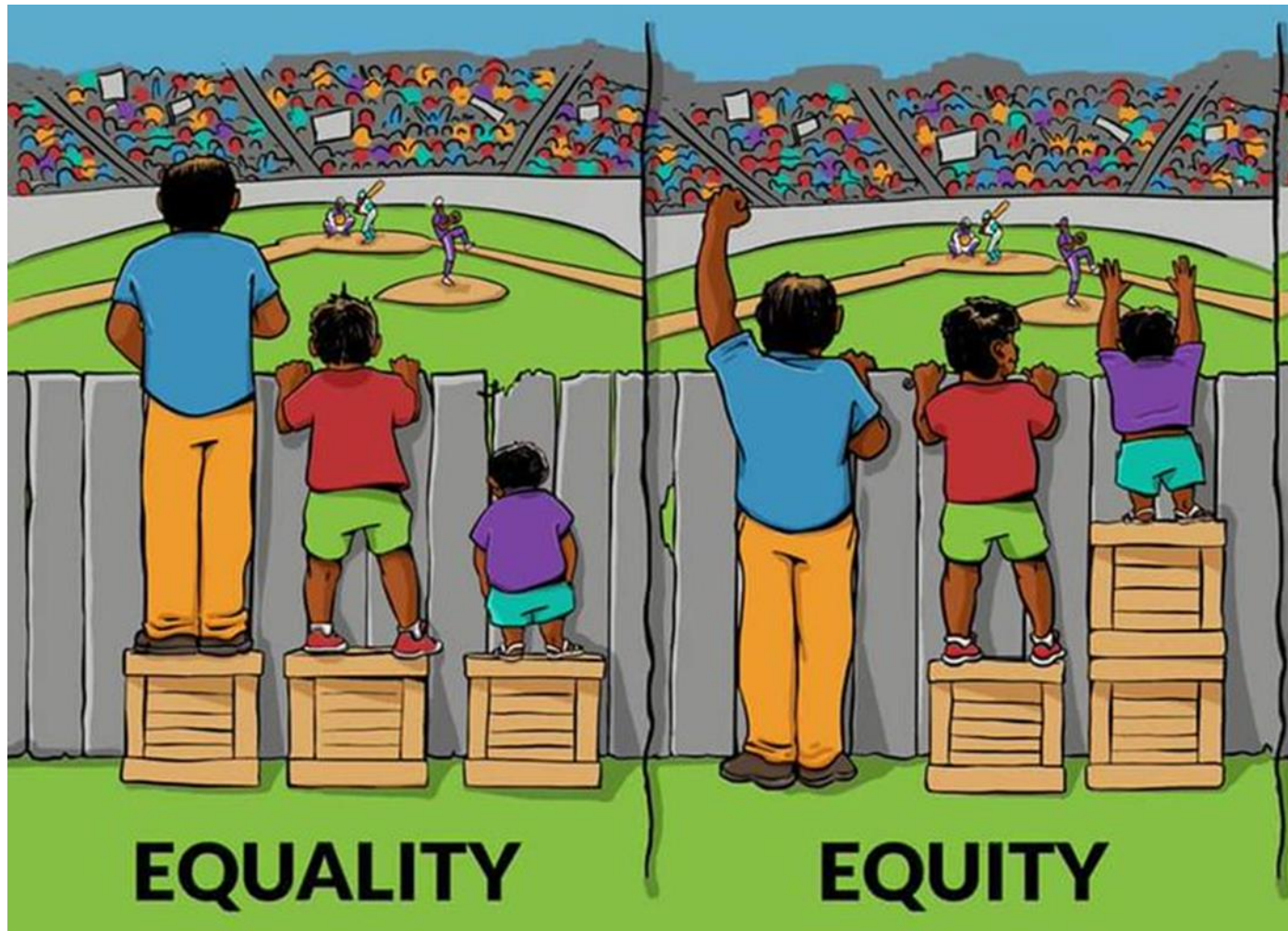
*Individual results will vary



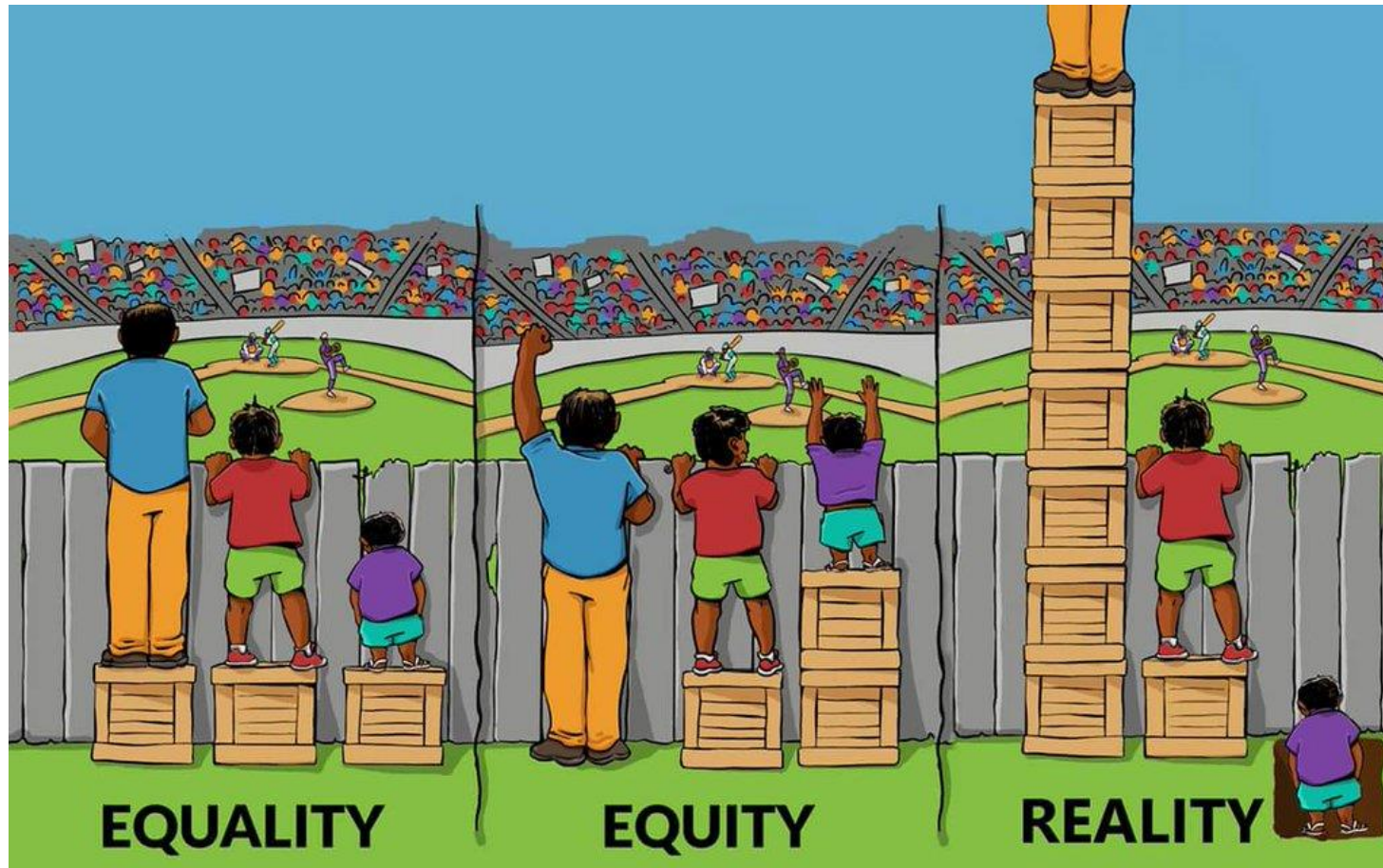
Life Expectancy in Richmond, Va



Health Equity



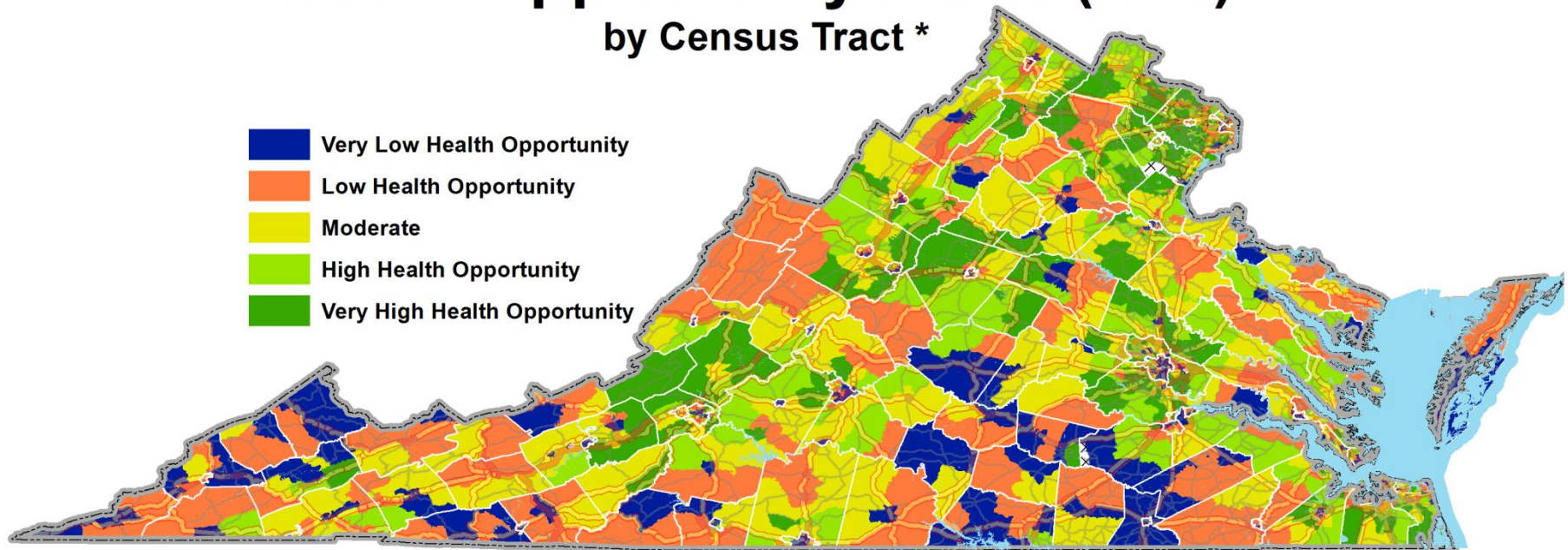
Health Equity



Virginia

Health Opportunity Index (HOI)

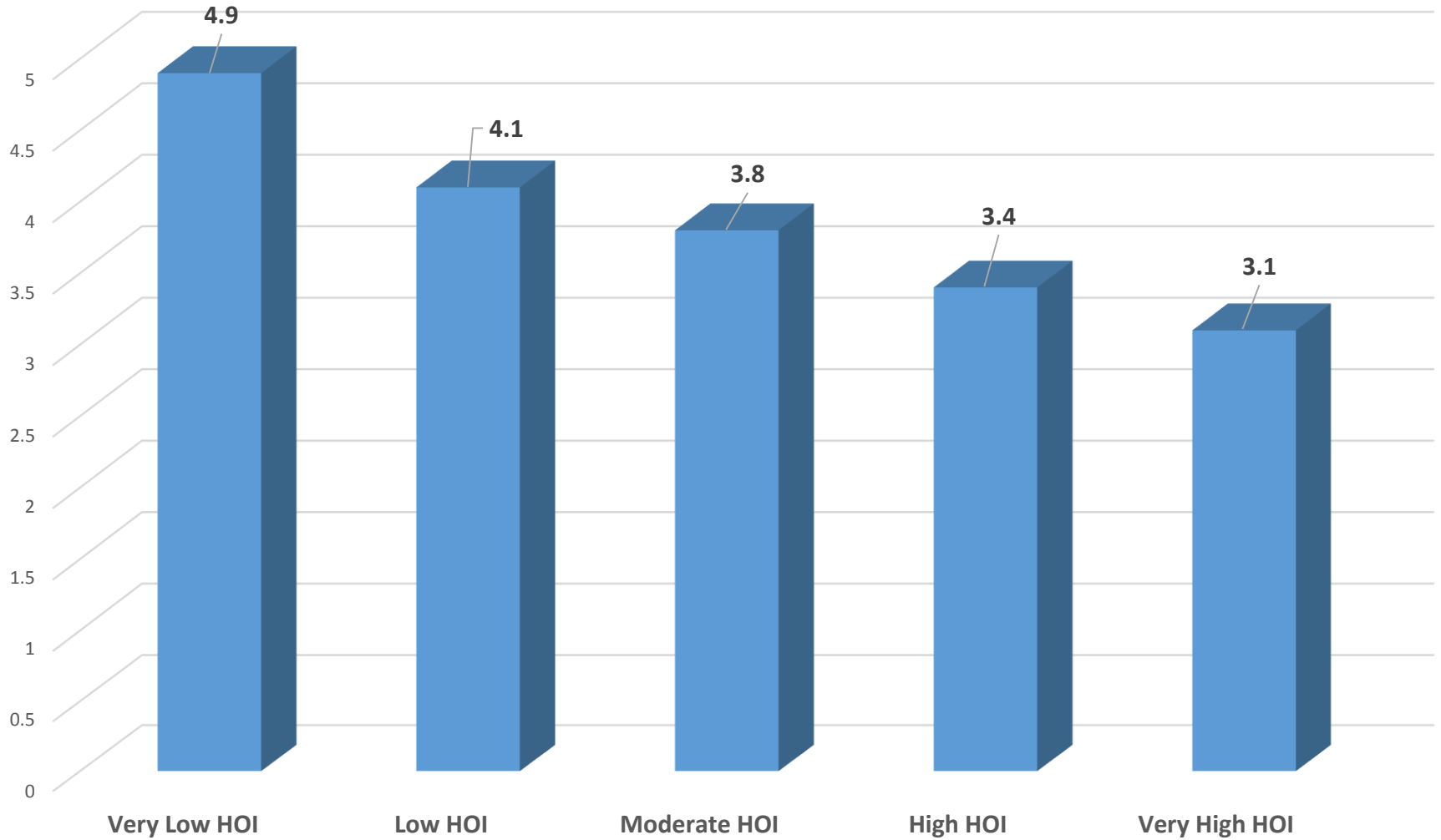
by Census Tract *



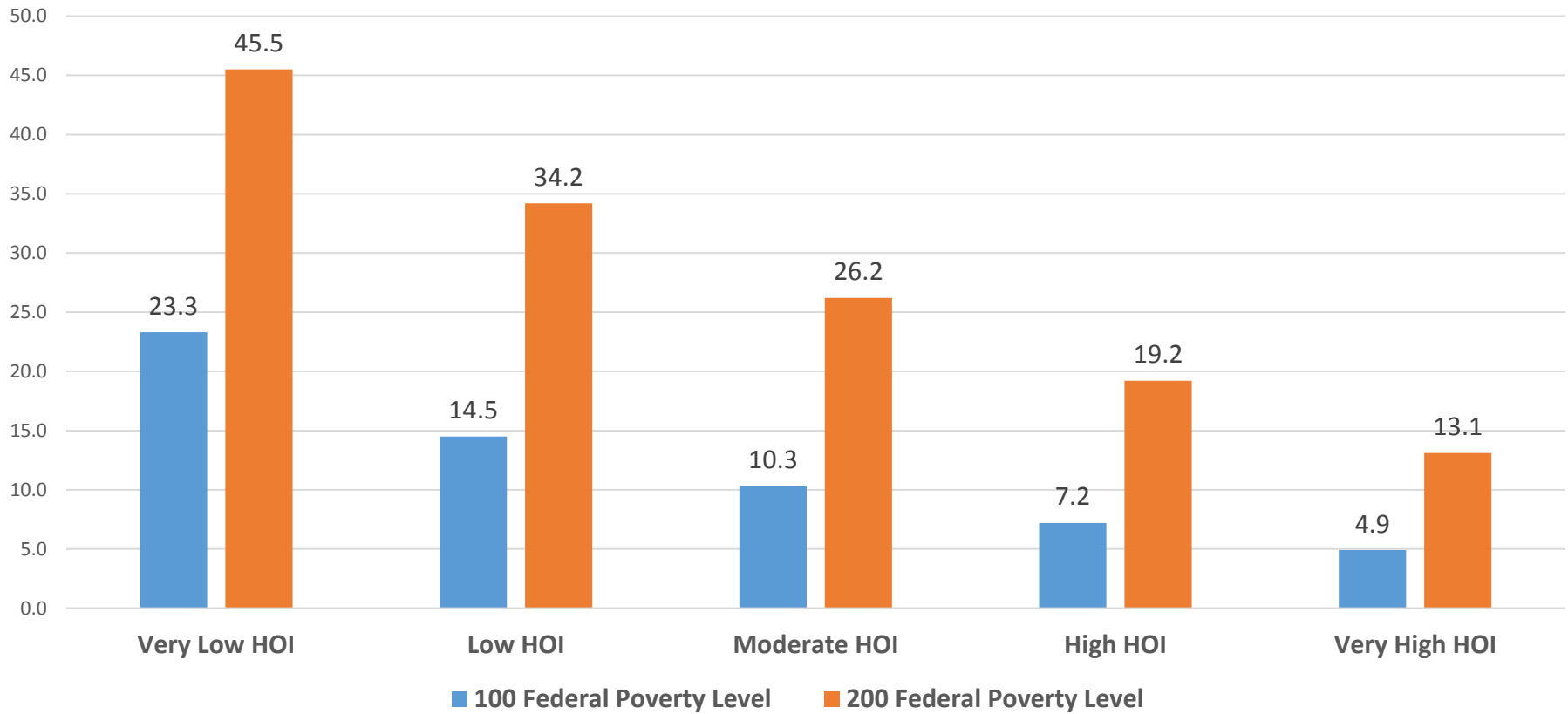
* Health opportunity Index (HOI) – The HOI is a composite measure comprising 4 components that reflect a broad array of social determinants of health. The 4 components include: 1. Consumer Opportunity Profile 2. Economic Opportunity Profile 3. Wellness Disparity Profile 4. Community Environmental Profile (Note: the 4 components were derived from 13 initial indices)

The HOI was developed to assist the public, businesses, policy makers, communities, healthcare organizations and public health professionals in identifying key social and economic factors (also known as social determinants of health) that affect the health outcomes of the residents of Virginia communities. The set of factors chosen to be included within the HOI was designed to capture the processes by which “opportunities to be healthy” emerge; upon determination of the community HOI score it can suggest where specific interventions may aid in developing a healthy community. Not only does the HOI assist in identifying such areas, it can facilitate a positive attitude toward change within the local community

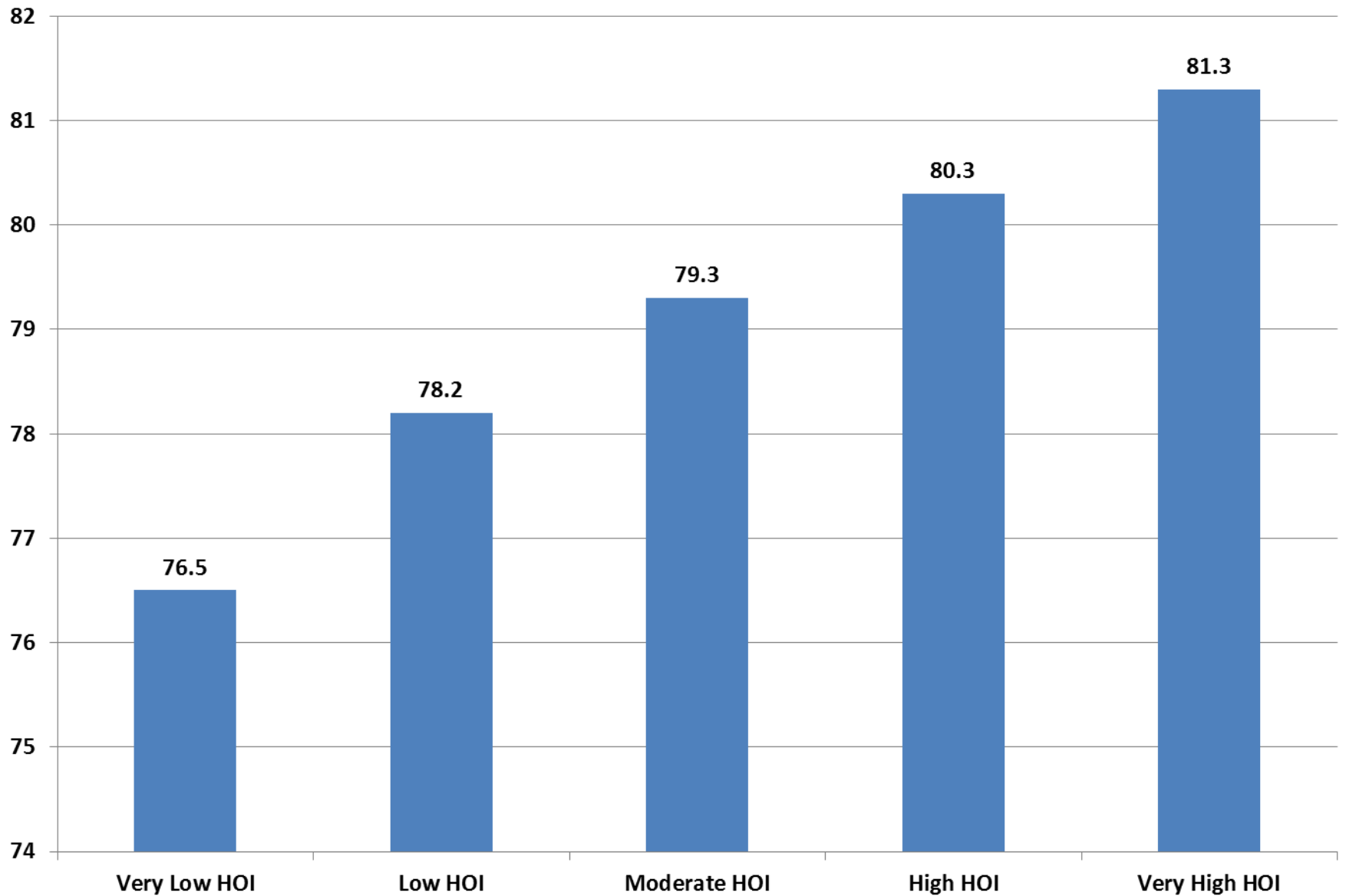
Health Opportunity Index (Quintiles) by Umemployment



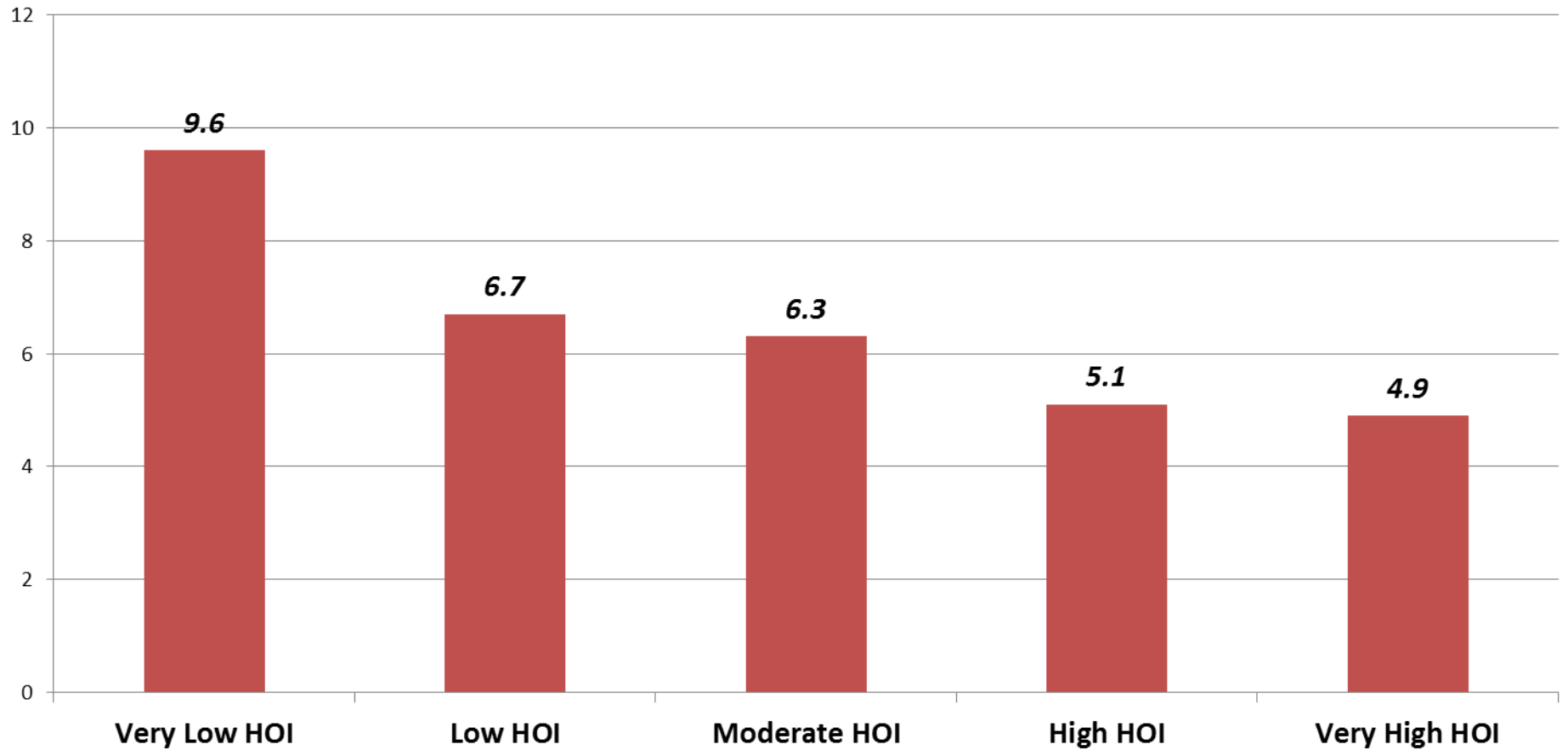
Health Opportunity Index (Quintiles) by Federal Poverty Levels



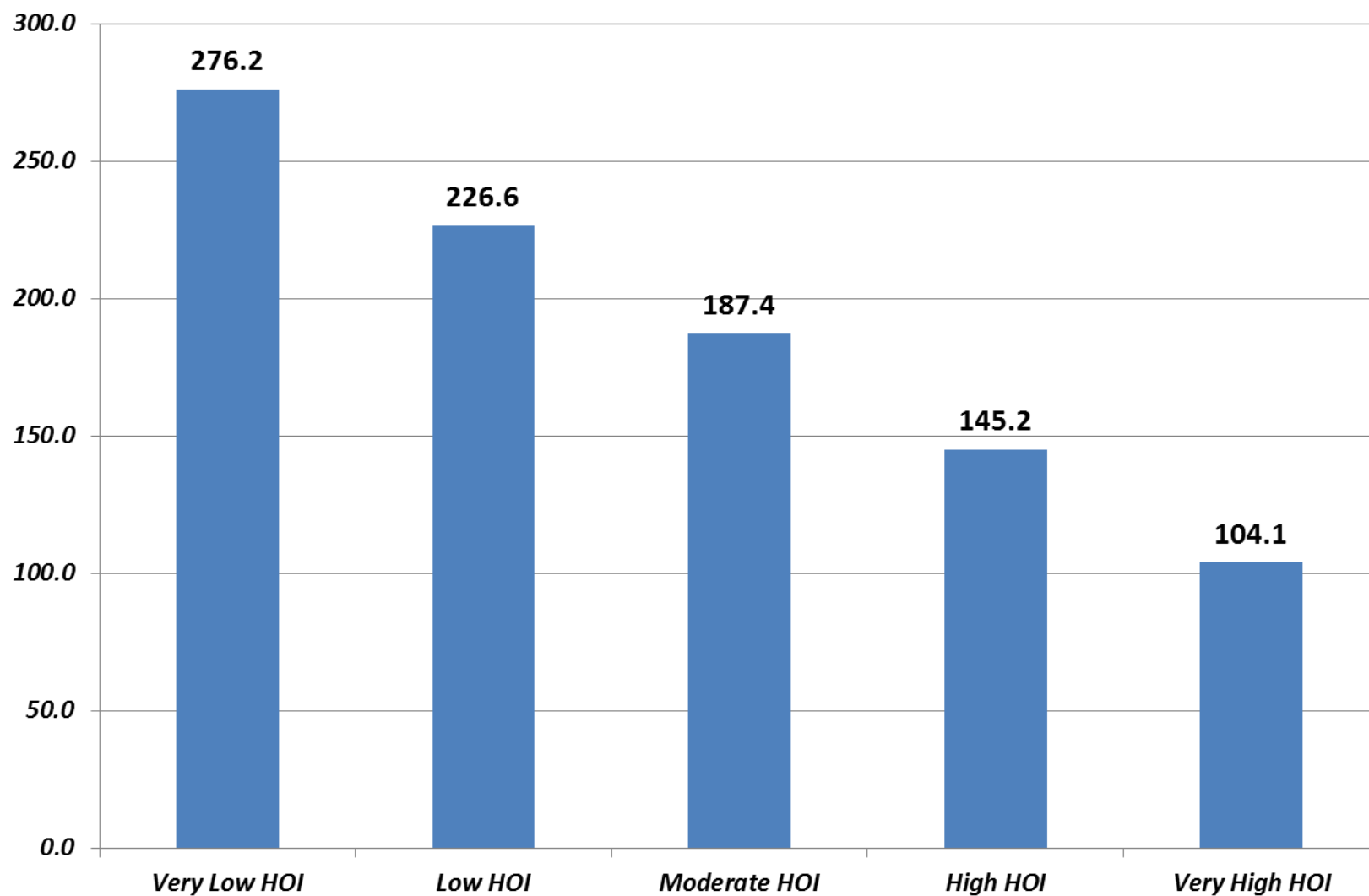
Life Expectancy at Birth by HOI Quintiles



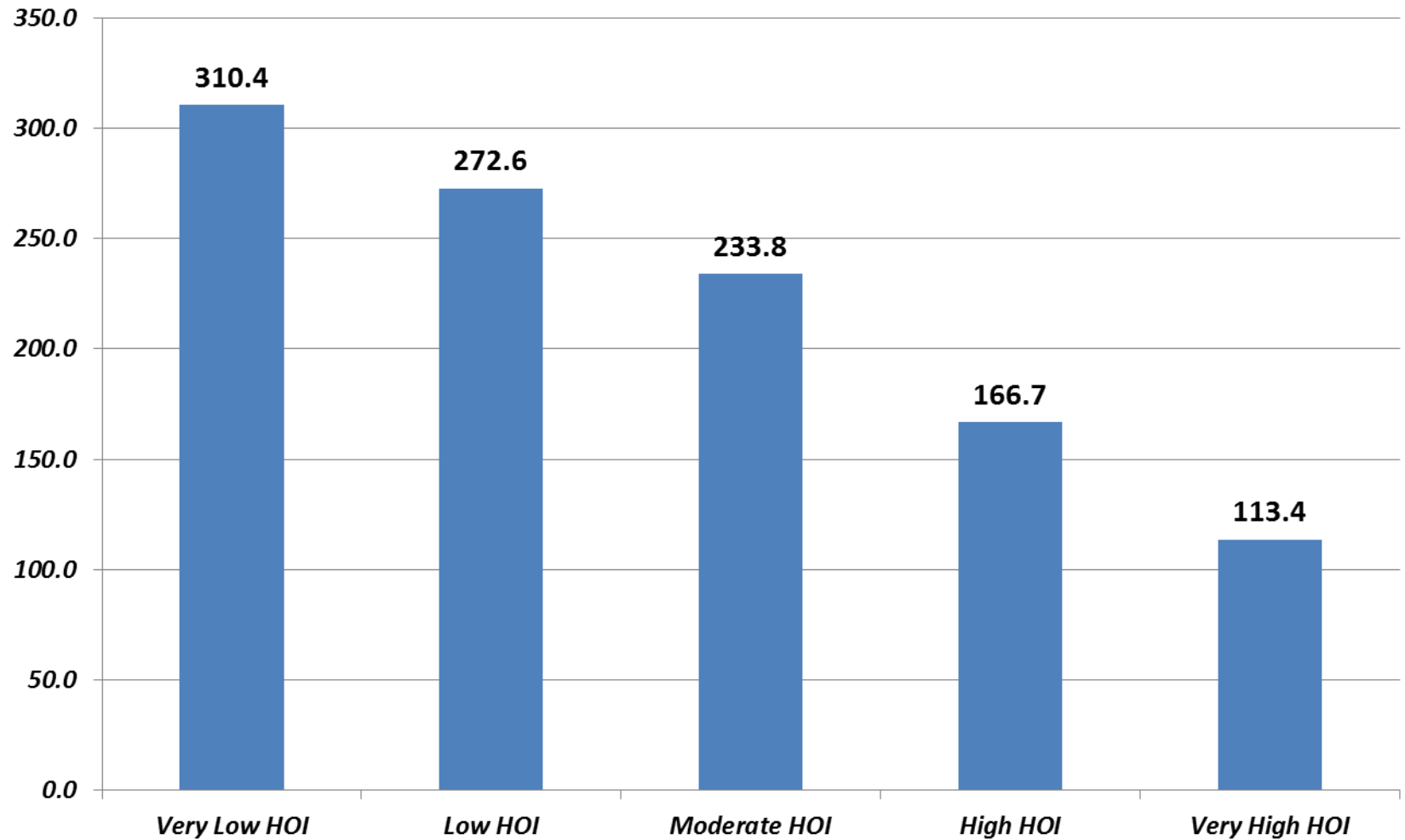
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births



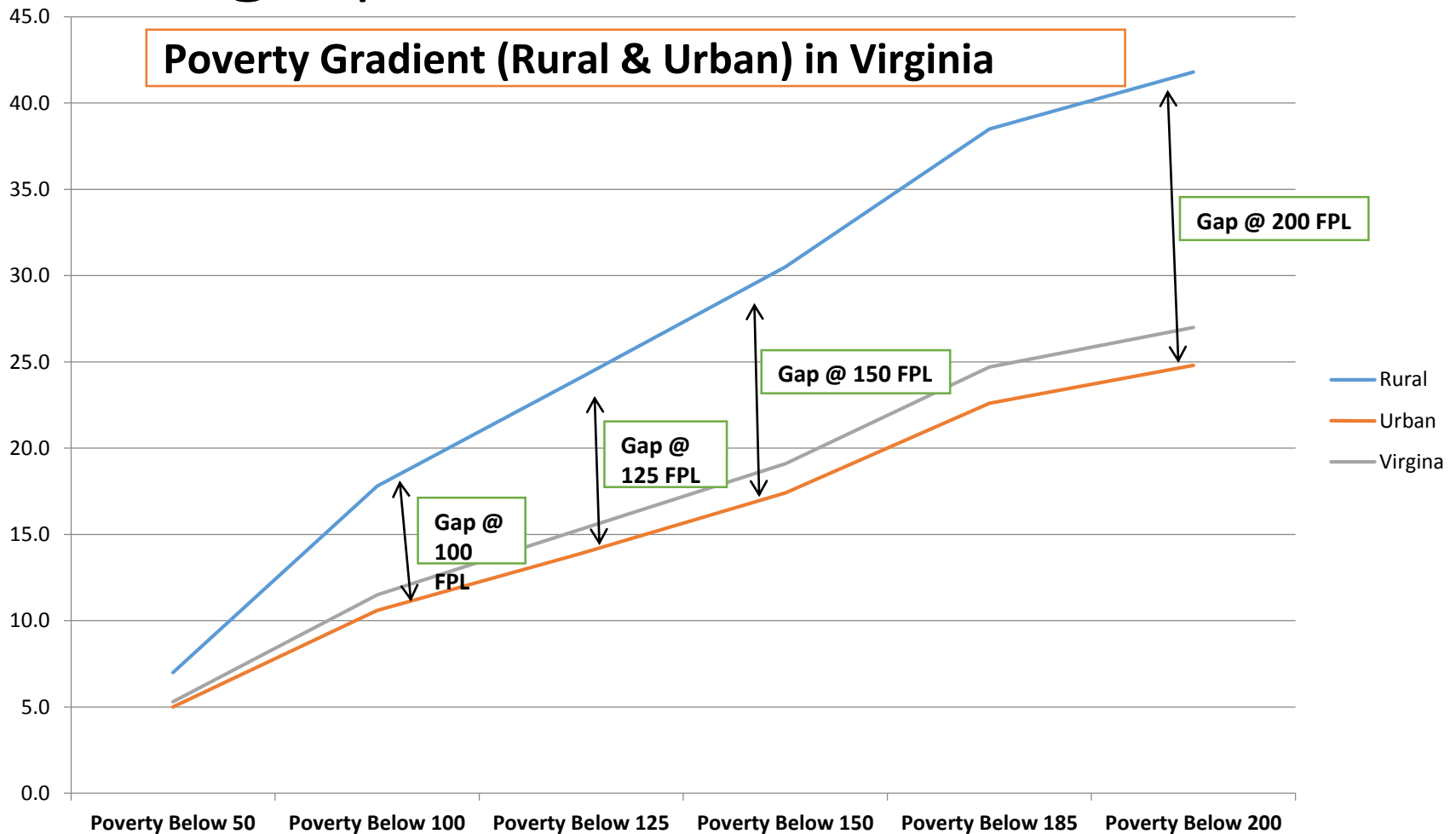
Diabetes Hospitalization Rate per 100,000



COPD Hospitalization Rate per 100,000



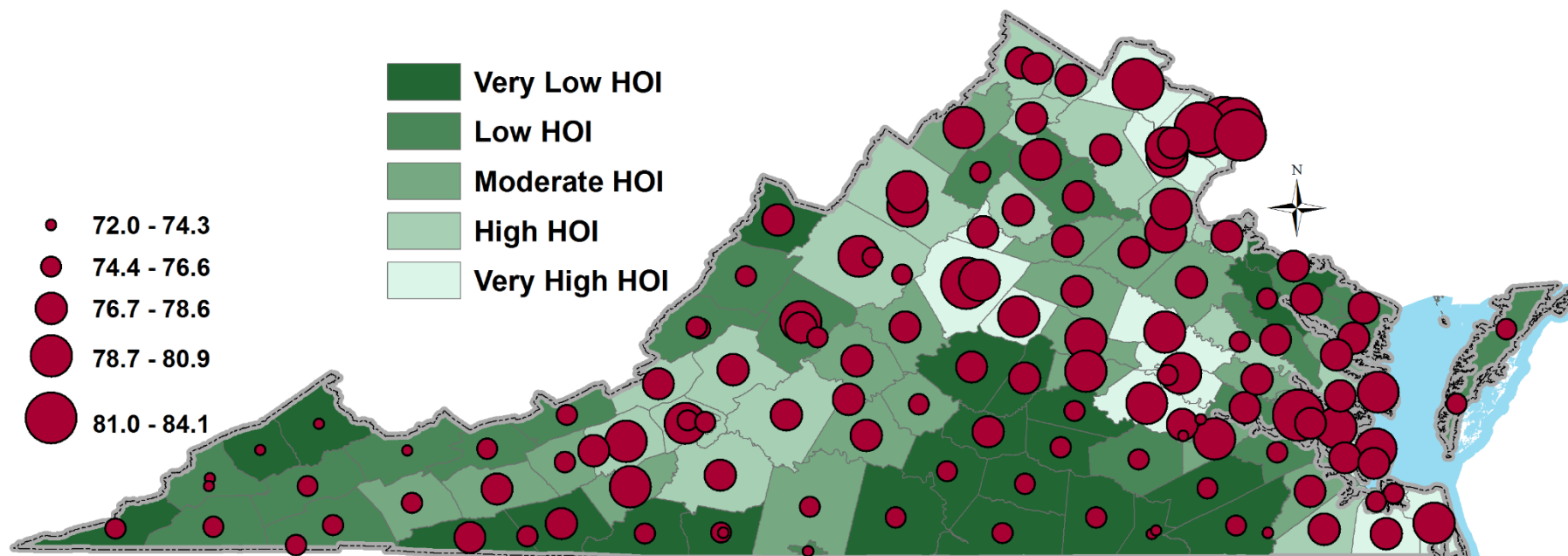
Opportunity Differences Geographic



Virginia

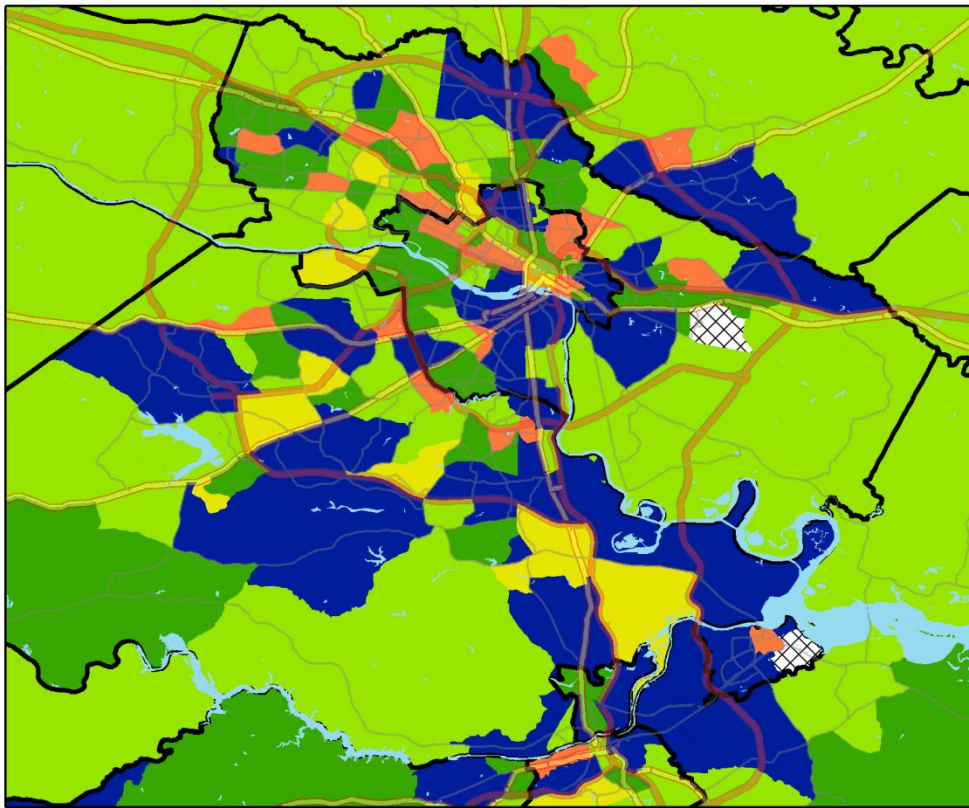
Health Opportunity Index (HOI)

by County / City* overlaid by Life Expectancy at Birth



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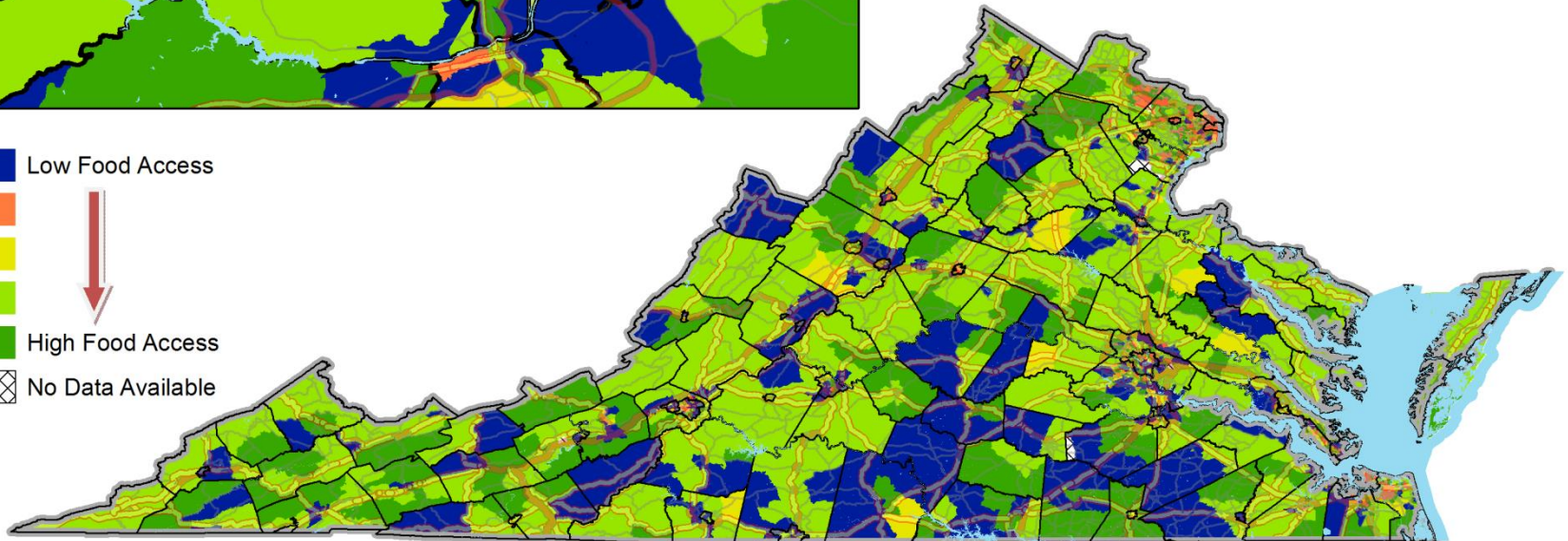
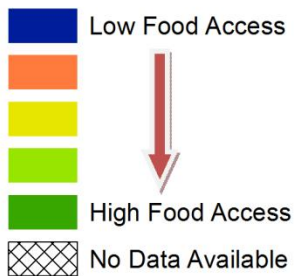
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Virginia

Food Access Map *

by Census Tract

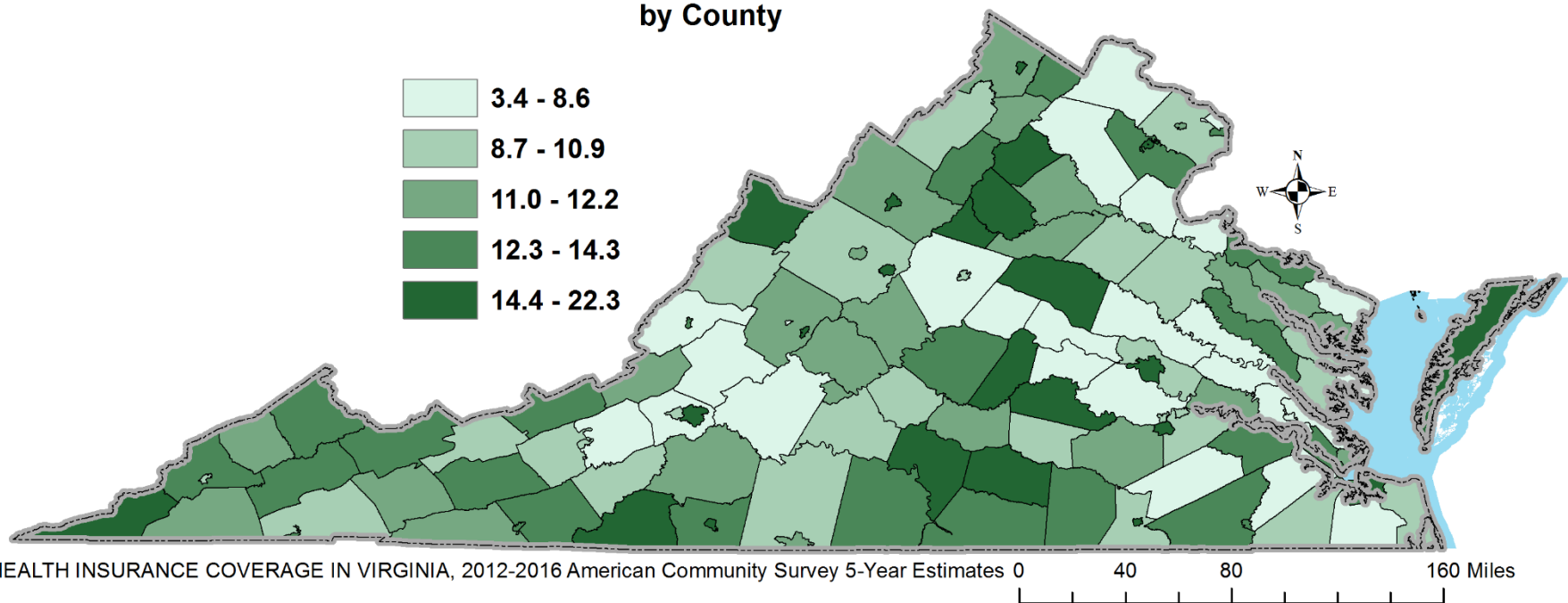


* Food deserts are defined as urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food. Census tracts qualify as food deserts if they meet low-income and low-access thresholds

Virginia

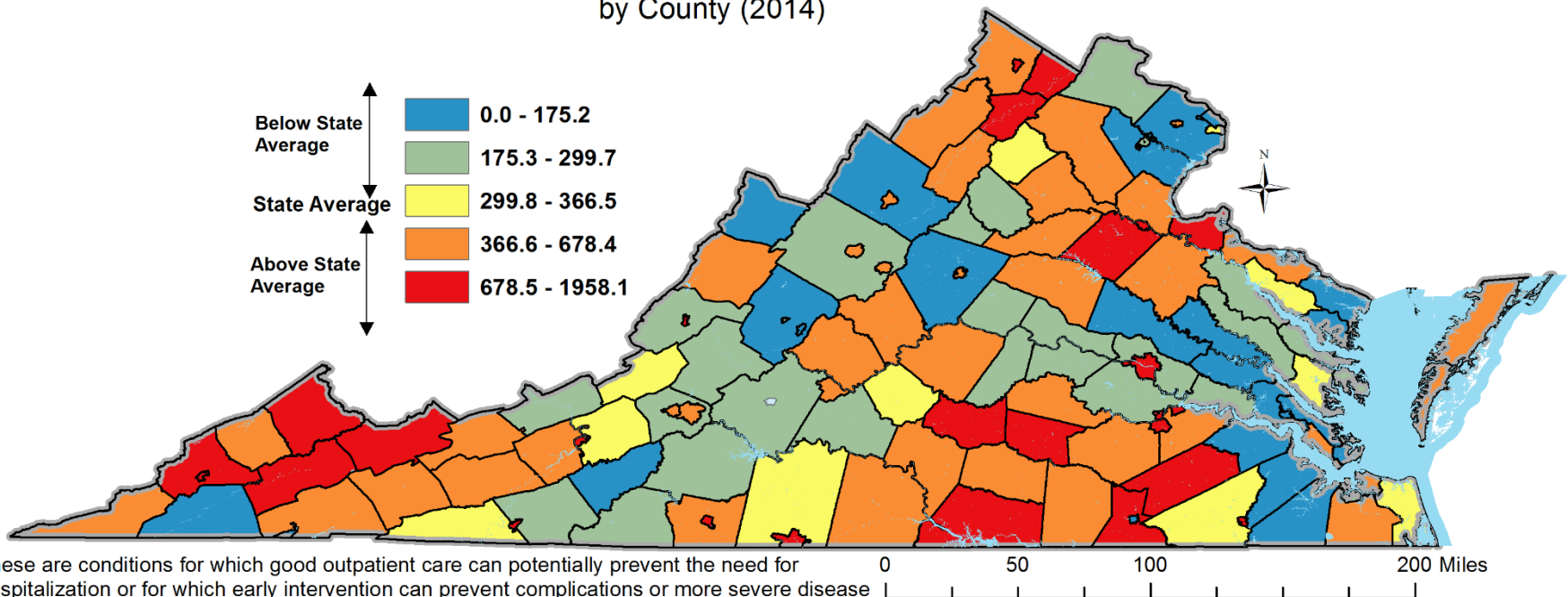
Percent Uninsured* Population (2016)

by County



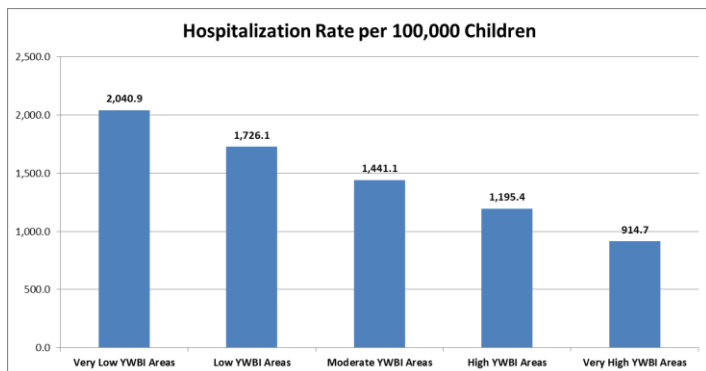
Virginia

Avoidable Hospitalization Rate per 100,000 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) by County (2014)



These are conditions for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent the need for hospitalization or for which early intervention can prevent complications or more severe disease

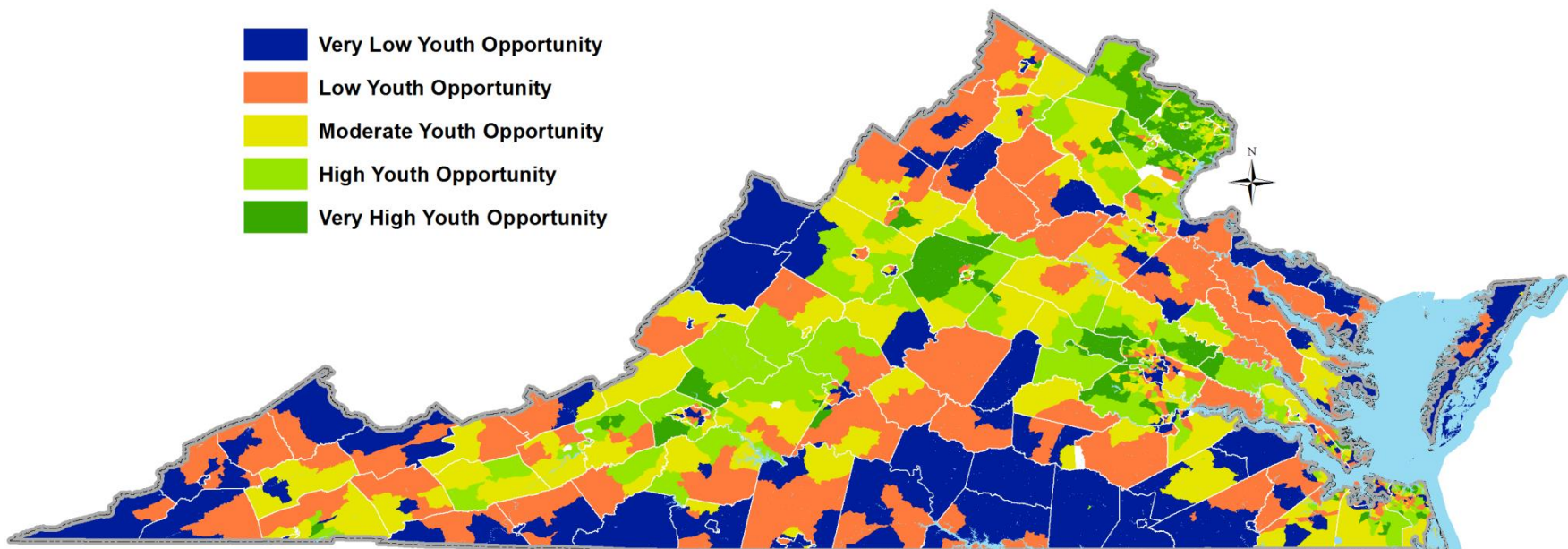
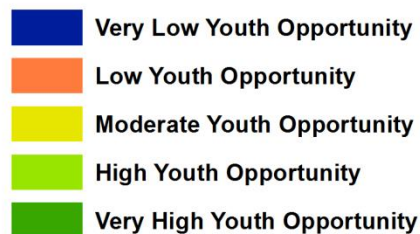
The PQIs can be used as a "screening tool" to help flag potential health care quality problem areas that need further investigation; provide a quick check on primary care access or outpatient services in a community by using patient data found in a typical hospital discharge abstract; and, help public health agencies, State data organizations, health care systems, and others interested in improving health care quality in their communities.



Virginia

Youth Well-Being Index

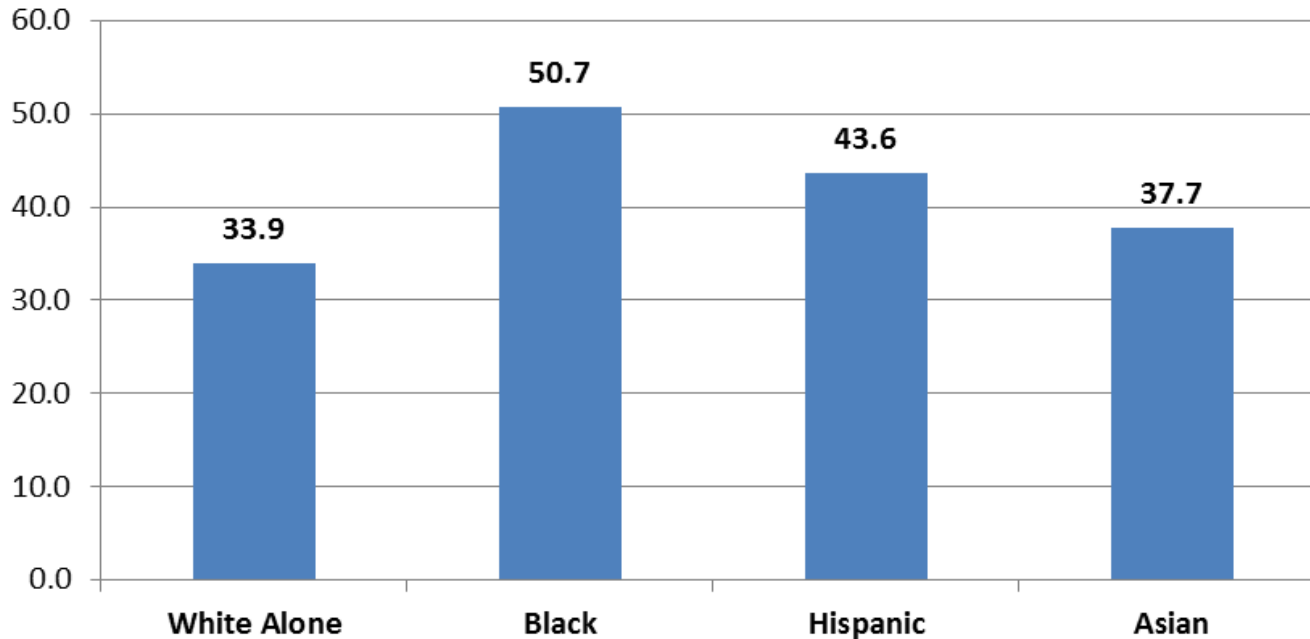
by Census Tract



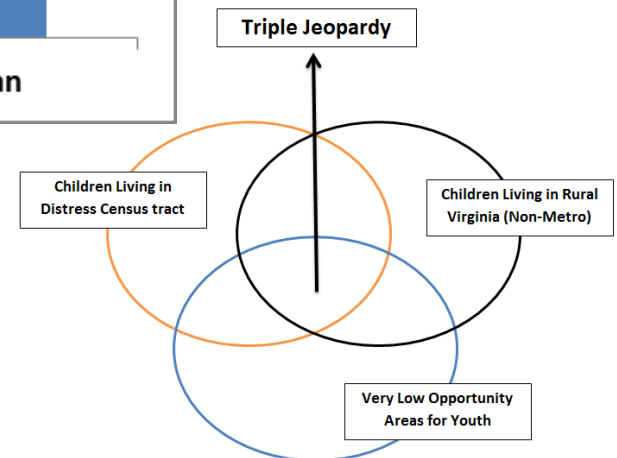
Indicators Used for the Index

1. Crime Index
2. Family Stability
3. Children in Poverty (Income)
4. Housing Quality
5. Primary Care Access
6. Psychiatric Access
7. Early Education (Pre-School Enrollment)
8. Population Density (Urban/Rural Divide)

Percent Children in Virginia (Non-Metro) by Race/Ethnicity who experienced “Triple Jeopardy”*



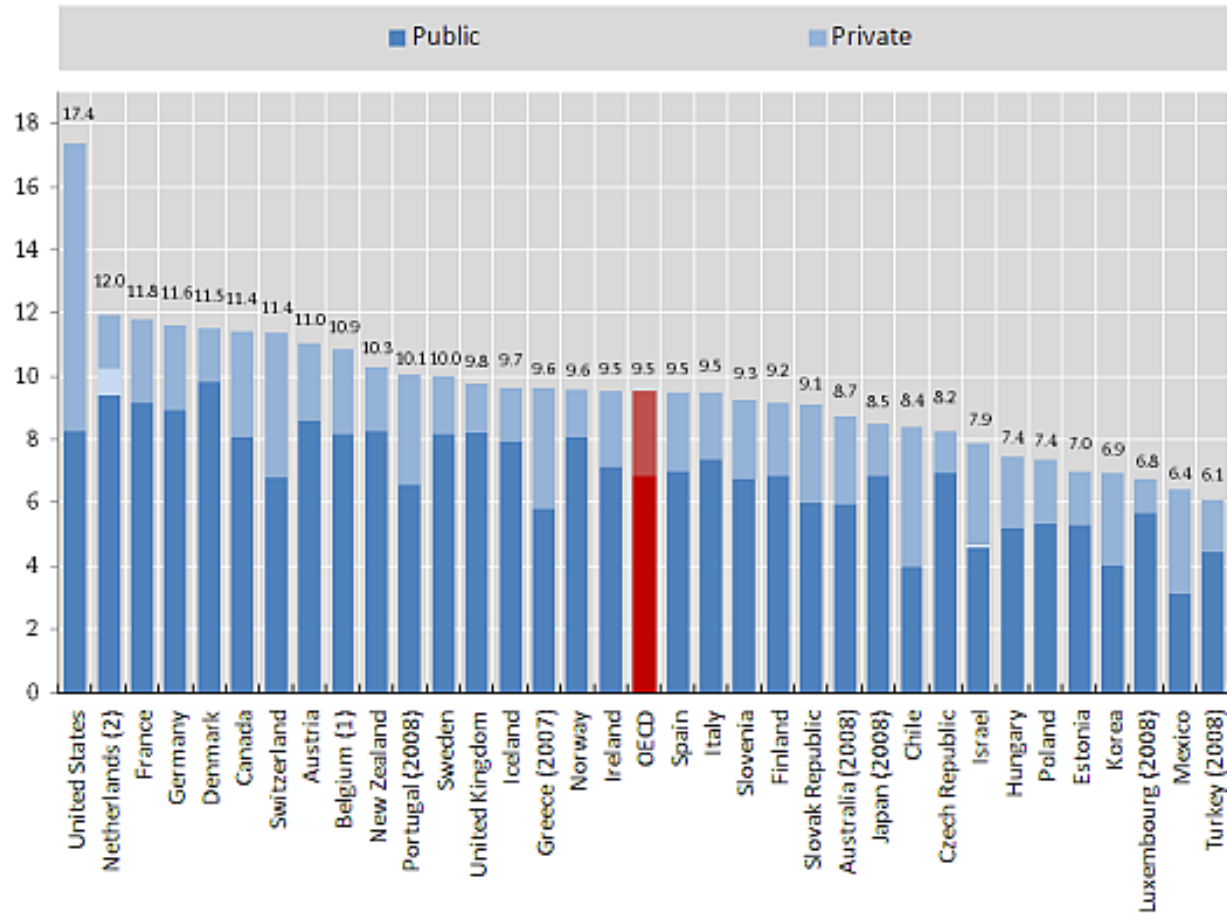
Race/Ethnicity	# Chn Living in Very Low YWB Areas (Rural)	# Chn Living in Very Low YWB & Distress ** Areas (Rural)	% Chn
White	52,013	17,652	33.9
Black	23,406	11,878	50.7
Hispanic	5,078	2,215	43.6
Asian	443	167	37.7



* Triple Jeopardy is defined as living in Rural Virginia with Very Low Youth Opportunity census tract that is designated as distress census tract by Federal government

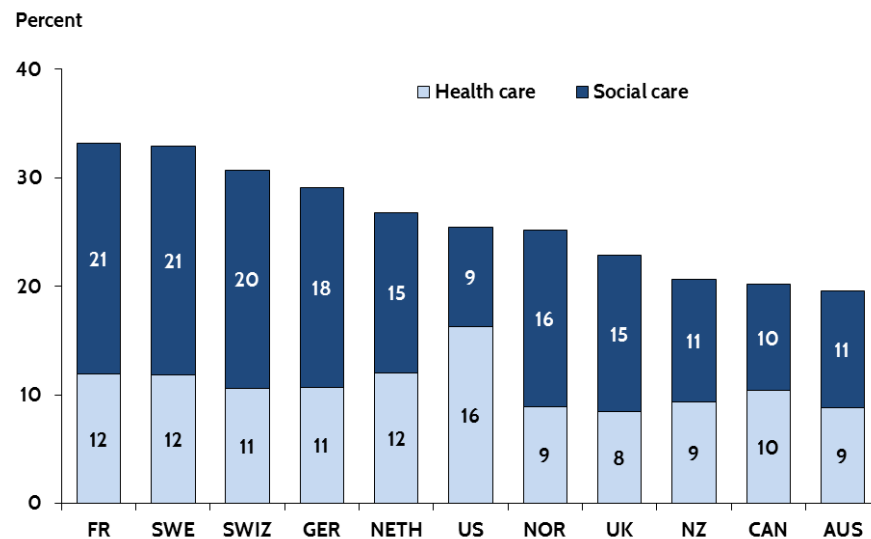
** Distressed nonmetropolitan middle-income geographies are those located in census tracts with: (1) an unemployment rate of at least 1.5 times the national average; (2) a poverty rate of 20 percent or more; or (3) a population loss of 5 percent or more in a five-year period preceding the most recent decennial census.

Health Spending among Developed Nations



Health & Social Spending among Developed Nations

Exhibit 8. Health and Social Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP



Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product.

Source: E. H. Bradley and L. A. Taylor, *The American Health Care Paradox: Why Spending More Is Getting Us Less*, Public Affairs, 2013.

Upstream Approach

	Clinical (health care)	Nonclinical (health/wellness)
Community (total population)	3 Expand access to health care <i>Example:</i> Shift from in-patient to community-based services	6 Create opportunity <i>Examples:</i> jobs, public transport Improve conditions <i>Examples:</i> air pollution, complete streets, green space Change policies <i>Examples:</i> housing, food security
High risk; likely to become patients	2 Emphasize outreach; prevention, early detection <i>Examples:</i> mobile mammogram screening vans, visiting nurses	5 Target nonclinical preventive actions <i>Examples:</i> lead or mold remediation
Patients	1 Reorganize care delivery <i>Examples:</i> medical homes, health IT, care coordination, patient-centered care	4 Integrate social services <i>Examples:</i> provide referrals or transit passes, write prescriptions for fresh food

Source: Robin Hacke, "Investment Leaders: The Emerging Landscape for Health Investment in Virginia" Sept 28, Richmond Federal Reserve Bank.